

EXPLANATION BY SENATORS

For Voting For Railroad Bill, "It is a Step Forward."

OPPOSITION TO COURT

Because of Danger of Railways Controlling It.

Hardest Proposition For Some Senators to Accept.

Some Provisions Believed to be Effective in Regulating Freight Rates—Many Important Provisions.

By United Press Wire.
Washington, June 4.—A step forward is the explanation made by many senators of their action in voting for the senate railroad bill. That is the reason that close contests on many important amendments were followed by the overwhelming vote of fifty to twelve in favor of the bill when it was passed. It was a case of taking that or nothing and the dissatisfied ones decided to accept the bill for the good it contained, and to hope for the day when the objectionable features might be eliminated by amending the new law.

The creation of a court of commerce law was the hardest to swallow by progressive senators.

Against the court there was urged the claim of lack of necessity; that if it had been in existence during the last three years it would have been called upon for the trial of only twenty-eight cases, that its creation would be an unconstitutional act; that it was unwise to place such tremendous interests as are involved in the transportation business under the jurisdiction of a small body of men; that in time the railroads with their great influence would get their own men on the bench of the court and that its creation was a useless expense.

The features of the bill most favorable to railroads, as it was reported by the interstate commerce committee were eliminated before it reached the final vote. These provided for the repeal of the Sherman anti-trust act to the extent of permitting railroads to enter into agreements as to rates, for the merger of railroads and for the alleged control by the Interstate Commerce commission of the issues of railroad securities. The latter said Senator LaFollette, left open to the railroad six different ways of issuing watered stock.

There are a number of provisions in the senate and house bills that are identical in terms and therefore can not be altered by the conference committee.

Expert statesmen have said that some of these will have a beneficial effect in keeping freight rates within bounds, but for the most part they are clearly only to people skilled in the transportation business.

A balm for the benefit offered by a provision in each bill permitting railroads to issue passes to the families of persons who are killed by trains.

If a railroad lowers rates to kill competition by water it can never raise those rates without the consent of the Interstate Commerce committee.

The commerce court is in both bills.

Shippers may be represented in the commerce court on appeals from decisions of the Interstate Commerce commission, a right denied them by the bill in its original form.

Railroads are prohibited from charging more for a through route than for the aggregate of the local rates.

A heavy penalty is provided for railroad employees who give false information to shippers who asked for rates.

A shipper, in case there are competitive routes, may dictate the route over which his goods shall be carried.

The Interstate Commerce commission may suspend new rates. The bills differ as to the period of suspension, however, the senate making it ten months and the house four months.

The commission may on its own initiative, or on complaint, establish through routes, joint classifications and joint rates.

New reports are required of the railroads and the Interstate Commerce commission is given wider authorities than at present.

The new law will go into effect sixty days after its passage.

TELEGRAPHIC BRIEVES.

Charleston, W. Va., June 4.—Three men whose names are not yet known owing to the fact that their bodies were too badly mangled to be recognized, were dashed to death at the Lamont mines on Cabin creek, a few miles south of this city this morning shortly before noon, when a car in which they were riding became detached from a train at the top of a 1,600 foot incline and jumping the track, at the bottom crashed into the triple below, demolishing it. Practically all the bones in the bodies of the three men were broken.



Sir Montagu Allen, the president of the Blue Bonnets Course at Montreal, Canada, who was recently a guest of August Belmont at the Belmont Park Course. Sir Montagu is widely known among turfmen as an ardent advocate and devotee of the sport, and has done much to extend and improve interest in racing in Canada.

and their bodies horribly mutilated in the wreckage.

Clinton, W. Va., June 4.—John Dent, eighty-one, was arrested Friday charged with killing Henry Watson, a young farmer, Thursday. Dent shot and killed Watson after the latter won a law suit over a piece of property. Watson's young wife witnessed the killing.

Whcelington, W. Va., June 4.—The body of Mrs. Rachel Carter Martin, who disappeared in January, 1908, from the home of her brother near Meadow River, while spending her honeymoon with her husband, was discovered by ginseng diggers about a mile from the house Thursday. She arose early in the morning thirty months ago to assist in preparing the breakfast. Her husband later missed her, but a search revealed no clue.

Columbus, O., June 4.—Wade H. Ellis, chairman of the Republican state executive committee, was confined to his rooms in the Southern hotel with an attack of gall stones and was unable to meet President Taft and his party today enroute to Ohio Northern university at Ada, Ohio.

A hypodermic injection of morphine was necessary Friday to allay the pain. Mr. Ellis does not think an operation will be necessary.

Tell City, Ind. June 4.—Minnie Schauss, three, daughter of Michael Schauss, was found dead hanging to a gate Friday. The child wanted to go to the barn and being too small to open the gate, attempted to climb over, but fell. Her head was pinned between two pickets, breaking her neck.

STOLE THE TIRES OFF STOKES AUTO

By United Press Wire.
New York June 4.—Michael Fucci and Michael Garrett, the one Italian and the other Irish, are the honored guests at police headquarters today the newest thieves ever locked up there.

W. E. D. Stokes, multi-millionaire proprietor of the Palatial Hotel Ansonia at Broadway and Seventy-fourth street, left his car in front of his hotel last night while he went in to draw out some money. When he came out a crowd had gathered around his \$10,000 imported car. Even a Broadway crowd wasn't used to seeing a car used without tires, and certainly there were no tires on the car though Stokes vowed and declared there were tires on it when he went into the hotel a few moments before.

A few moments later a policeman came upon two youths rolling the tires up Broadway and locked them up. In the presence of the usual great Broadway crowd, they had literally stolen the tires off the automobile.

While making a long expedition through the Northern Canadian wilderness Inspector Pelletier saw many strange sights. Probably the most picturesque part of the journey was the passage across Artillery Lake to the Height of Land. Inspector Pelletier has this to say on the event: "Aided by the sails we were making good time, but were delayed by large numbers of deer crossing at various points. We must have seen between twenty and forty thousand. The hills on both shores were covered with them, and at a dozen or more places where the lake was from a half to one mile wide solid columns of deer four or five abreast were swimming across."

CURIOUS AND INTERESTING

Statistics Concerning the Disparity in Cost of Buildings in State

THE TOTAL AMOUNT

The Favor in Location as Shown by Receipts.

Also Some Facts in History on Personal Matters

With Still Other Statistics on Old Age Giving Well Attested Cases of Centenarians—Figures on Wars Added.

By United Press Wire.
Washington, June 4.—As kisses go by favor, so public buildings go by "pull."

That is the opinion of the treasury department officials and they have prepared statistics to sustain their position.

What is more, they are trying to formulate a plan by means of which senatorial and congressional influence will not be the only reason for the expenditure of public moneys in the construction of government buildings. They think that such appropriations should be based upon the practical necessities of the case rather than upon the possible number of votes which the securing of the building may bring to the member who introduced the bill.

Just as there is now an effort to bring the river and harbor appropriations out of the domain of politics and systematize them so as to bring the best and most lasting effects for the commerce of the country, so should there be, in their opinion, a well-defined program governing the erection of post-offices and court houses in the different states and cities.

The department has not progressed far in outlining its proposed plan, nor is there any promise that, if it had, the members of congress would willingly forego their annual or biennial scramble over this "pork barrel."

It is the opinion of the treasury officials, however, that something more than the position or wealth of a town should be taken into consideration when passing upon the question as to whether it is entitled to a public building.

Other things that should be considered, according to the treasury men, are the character of the business transacted in each place and the government revenues collected. Thus a manufacturing town, or one in which there is a thriving revenue producing business, ought to take precedence over a staid, quiet, residential town or suburb, even though the latter can show a preponderance of wealth.

Still another item is the question of illiteracy in a community. It being obvious that where a large proportion of the inhabitants are unable to read or write, the postal receipts will not be so great as in a smaller place where education is more widely diffused.

Since 1815, the first record of the construction of a public building by the government, there has been expended \$288,710,884 in the purchase of sites and the erection of buildings to house the various government offices throughout the country. Of this amount New York has received 16.53 per cent; Massachusetts, 5.39 per cent; Pennsylvania, 7.21 per cent; Ohio, 5.68 per cent; Illinois, 5.47 per cent; California, 5.18 per cent; and Missouri, 4.55 per cent.

Taking the wealth and population of the several states as a basis for calculation, there is, proportionally, still due to New York, \$5,441,277; Pennsylvania, \$7,436,504; Illinois, \$8,545,628; Ohio, \$3,362,376; Texas, \$3,620,089; Iowa, \$3,587,436; and New Jersey, \$3,484,616.

Arkansas, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Kansas, Arkansas and Oklahoma are all more than \$2,000,000 below their appropriations upon this basis. Missouri, Kentucky, Tennessee, North Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi are all more than \$1,000,000 below.

On the other hand Louisiana has received an excess on that same basis, of \$1,381,778; Maine, \$1,160,951; \$788,786; and California, \$444,863. There is a disposition to assign as the reason for these excesses the fact that the Democratic votes of the two Louisiana senators generally have been greatly desired by the Republican party; that senators Hale and Frye throughout the long terms of their state of Maine; that former Senators Teller and Wolcott of Colorado, were disposed to be independent at times and had to be kept in good humor; that Senator Tillman has emphatically demanded that his state, South Carolina, should have a share of the "good things going around"; and that Senator Perkins of California has been a member of one of the appropriation committees for a number of years.

A list has been prepared showing 232 cities with a population of more than 5,000 in 1900, which have no postoffice buildings and a list of the postal receipts for the fiscal year 1909. Here are a few at random from the long list with the receipts collected: Santa Barbara, Calif., \$44,943; Stamford, Conn., \$67,395 (bill introduced this session); Urbana, Ill., \$28,091; Shelbyville, Ind., \$23,541; Waltham, Mass., \$54,887; Leominster, Mass., \$32,894; Port Huron, Mich., \$48,134; East Orange, N. J., \$32,877; Passaic, N. J., \$30,863; New Rochelle, N. Y., \$66,738; Elgin, O., \$41,642; Piqua, O., \$37,050; Warren, Pa., \$134,972; and Tyrone, Pa., \$63,330.



United States Senator William Lorimer, of Illinois, who has just attracted renewed attention to the charges that he was elected through bribery, by an absolute denial of all such statements. At the same time Senator Lorimer's position has been made unenviable by the indictment of State Senator Broderick, who is charged with having paid \$2,500 for a vote for Lorimer.

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Then there is another list of 145 cities with a population of 5,000 and less in 1900 which have public buildings, which makes an interesting comparison with the preceding examples, and budgeting, at which the prices of living are not new. Says Congressman E. T. Hamilton, who hails from Michigan:

"In the reign of Edward III they passed the statute of laborers, which undertook to regulate wages and prices of food."

"In the same reign they undertook to define by law what men should eat and what they should wear."

"In the same reign they passed laws against encroaching, forestalling, regrating, and badgering, at which buying and selling at wholesale and holding for a rise was made a crime, and they were repealed in the reign of George III, because they discouraged growth and enhanced prices."

"In the reign of Edward IV they tried to define by law the length and breadth of cloth to be sold."

"In the reign of Edward VI they passed laws to punish 'victualers' who conspired to sell victuals too high, and to punish laborers who had 'confederated in respect to their work.'"

"In the reign of Elizabeth they tried again to fix by law 'wages according to the plenty, scarcity, or necessity in respect to the time.'"

"In 1773 the Continental congress recommended that the several states appoint commissioners, to regulate and ascertain the price of labor, manufactures, internal produce, and commodities imported from foreign parts; also to regulate the charges of inn-holders, and several of the state passed such laws and then repealed them, because, as we see, governor of Rhode Island declared, they resulted in an 'almost entire stopping of vending the necessities of life.'"

Chief Statistician Dr. Cressy L. Wilbur of the division of vital statistics, bureau of census, in his latest annual mortality report sets the longevity of man, or the extreme span of human life somewhere between 100 and 110 years. The report affirms that it is undoubtedly true that the age of 100 years is occasionally attained but suggests that it is doubtful whether the age of 110 has ever been reached or exceeded.

Dr. Wilbur declares that it would be a fact of great importance and interest to the world if, by scientific observation, it could be determined that a human being could live 150, 140, 130, or even 120 or 110 years. The organs of the human system could be tested and it might be found that with better hygiene and more attention to proper methods of living the extreme limit of age might be reached and moreover that after many generations the average longevity of man might approximate the limit.

From time to time reports are made public of the most incredible instances of longevity. As an example the case of the oldest reported decedent is cited. The man was Noah Raby, known as "the oldest man in the country," whose death occurred in 1904. The original death certificate, shows that Raby died in Hidesex county, New Jersey, on March 1, 1904, at the age of 131 years and 11 months. The issue of the New York Medical Record of March 5, 1904, contained the following item:

"Sophia Gab, probably the oldest woman in Chicago, died there last week. She was supposed to have been 129 years old. Born a slave, she spent most of her life on a plantation near Richmond, Va. When released from slavery during the civil war she was 87 years old. A still more remarkable story of longevity is contained in the notice of the death of Noah Raby, in New Brunswick, N. J., on March 1. It is asserted with much circumstantiality, that he was born in Gates county, N. C., on April 1, (significant date) 1772, so that had he lived one month longer he would have been 132 years old. He entered the United States navy as soon as the United States had a navy, and after serving for a number of years was honorably discharged in 1809. He never married, but had smoked and chewed tobacco for 122 years and had at one time been a heavy drinker."

The enumerator's returns of the twelfth census show that Raby was then an inmate of Piscataway almshouse, and his age at last birthday (128) and the month of birth "April, 1772," correspond with the information contained in the certificate of death.

Going back farther it is found that Raby was an inmate of the almshouse at the time of the ninth census (1870), but the returns state his age as 59 years, and not 98 years, which it would have been if subsequent statements as to his age were correct. If the statement made in 1870 was correct, at the time of his death he was 92 years and 11 months, and not a centenarian at all, much less the "oldest man in the country."

The report later on states that it would be impracticable for the bureau of the census to determine the truth in regard to all unusual ages as received from the official transcripts of deaths. It is well known that many statements of exact age, even in the middle period of life and in youth, are not strictly correct.

In old age, impaired memory and the well known tendency of many aged persons to exaggerate, in the utmost good faith, the number of years they have lived, makes it not at all surprising that many unfounded claims to extreme longevity arise. In the annual registration report from Maine and Massachusetts may be found details in regard to the reported centenarians who died in those states.

Dr. Wilbur states that it would be desirable that similar details be given in all registration reports. Physicians and registration officials should try to ascertain the truth about such cases, because of their extreme interest to the public, and for the reason that so many foolish and sensational statements pass current. It should be possible, according to Dr. Wilbur, with the general adoption of modern methods of obtaining vital statistics, to determine, from the vast number of deaths registered, the maximum span of human life.

An interesting statement of fatalities in the various American wars has been prepared by General Keifer, a representative from Ohio and a high officer in two wars.

"In the seven years' war of the American Revolution," he says, "some 55 battles and skirmishes transpired, or an average of 8 per year. In the civil war of four years' there was fought 2,235 battles, or an average of 559 a year. In the seven years' war of the American Revolution the entire list of killed in battle was 1,735. In the civil war the killed in battle were 61,262; died of wounds and disease, 183,287.

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"Seventeen battles of the Revolutionary war show a loss in killed of 917. The total losses numbering 818, occurred in Indian massacres and various skirmishes in the other 35 battles and skirmishes of the seven years' war, from Lexington to Yorktown.

In the war of 1812 we had, all told, 47,000 men enlisted. The official reports in the war office show the entire list of fatalities to be 1,878 killed in battle; wounded, 3,789.

In the Mexican war, 1846 to 1848, the whole number of men engaged or enlisted was 101,282; killed in battle, all told, 1,049.

In the three notable wars—the Revolution, the war of 1812, and the Mexican war—the entire loss of killed in battle was 4,562.

In the battle of Gettysburg alone the loss in killed was 3,072 on the Union side, and died of wounds, about 750 more; wounded and missing, 14,449. Hence the fatalities of that one battle were 3,822, or within 740 of the entire battle loss in all our previous three great wars, covering a period all told, of eleven years. The record shows that 2,235 battle were fought from Fort Sumpter in April, 1861, to General Johnston's surrender near Raleigh, N. C., April 26, 1865; and that in 1,500 battles more, soldiers were killed in each battle at the famous battle of Bunker Hill, Massachusetts, in April, 1775."

Vienna is to have another novel international exposition, to follow the hunt exhibition, for which arrangements have already been completed.

At the meeting of the Austrian Bee Culture Association, recently held in Vienna, delegates representing 360 associations were present, all of whom voted in favor of Dr. Muck's proposition to take steps toward holding an international exposition in 1911.

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Dr. Frederick W. Lange, the scientist of Scranton, Pa., who has recently received international mention on account of his announcement that he had discovered the secret of making silver nitrates from base metals. The discovery is the nearest successful approach to the world-old problem of alchemy and for this reason has been of interest to scientists and laymen alike. Dr. Lange does not say he can by the use of a silver matrix and a base metal double the weight of pure silver.

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ALFONSO'S HEALTH IN DANGER

By United Press Wire.

Madrid June 4.—The condition of King Alfonso's health since the king's return from London, where he attended the funeral of the late King Edward, is causing grave apprehension today throughout Spain. Rumors are afloat that Alfonso is seriously affected with both catarrhal and pulmonary trouble and are generally accepted, despite the efforts of the court physicians to allay all public alarm.

When Alfonso returned from London he was greatly exhausted. His color was waxy and his step was feeble. He admitted that the funeral had wearied him frightfully, which was considered unusual in view of his youth, his athletic habits, his familiarity with the saddle and his habituation to a hot sun.

The king is in almost daily communication with Dr. Moure, the famous Bordeaux specialist who makes frequent trips, incognito to Madrid.

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MR. PROSSER SPENT MONEY

Of Mrs. Prosser and Then Obtained A Divorce.

"GETTING SKINNY, NOW"

And He Could Find Better Looking Girls.

Killed While in Pullman Compartment.</